

R E S T R I C T E D

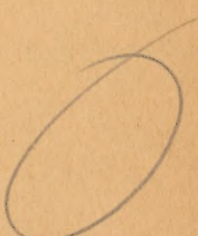
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period
7 April to 13 April
1946



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W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

General

Lt. Colonel N. B. Neff, Former Commanding Officer of the 81st Military Military Government Company in Kochi and Tokushima Prefectures joined the Welfare Division Staff this week as Acting Chief of the Division.

Public Works Program

Representatives of the Welfare Division attended a conference called by the Advisory Committee on Labor, Economic and Scientific Section, to discuss a proposed draft of policies for a Japanese Public Works Program. Of special interest to this Division, were two proposals which were incorporated into the draft: (1) a flexible budget for the Public Works and Public Welfare Programs which could shift the bulk of support to one or the other, depending upon the need (2) preference to recipients of public assistance for employment on public works projects, insofar as is possible.

Conditions in Korea

Major R. E. Riordan submitted a report on conditions found in Korea during his recent visit there of about three weeks duration. The purpose of the trip was to acquaint this Headquarters with the organization of welfare activities in Korea, and chief problems. The greatest problems appeared to be housing, food, clothing and materials in that order. A falling off of repatriation from Japan was noticed, the chief problems being the 1000 yen limitation on funds in the face of inflation, the tendency of refugees to settle in overcrowded urban areas and the lack of sufficient welfare facilities especially at lower levels. Refugee processing stations in Seoul and Pusan and the reception center at Teigu

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were found to be reasonably efficient. Organization of Welfare Administration on national and local and voluntary levels were described, the main problem being the lack of trained personnel. An UNRRA program for Korea had not been decided as yet due to the question of the barrier existing at the 38 parallel.

Private Welfare Agencies

Following a series of informal inter-departmental conferences, a radio was sent to WARCOS outlining reasons for recommending that voluntary relief supplies from the United States for Japan be handled through the Japanese Government rather than private agencies. Chief reasons were (1) that sponsorship of private agency activities at this time would tend to weaken and confuse our directives for a single governmental agency to assume responsibility for relief, and (2) private organizations in Japan lack centralized control and are ill-equipped to distribute relief supplies effectively. Similar proposals received from WARCOS with respect to Korea were referred to Korean authorities for recommended reply.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

The Epidemiologist and Acting Chief, this Division, returned during the week from Osaka where he had been occupied for approximately three weeks with the control of a typhus epidemic in that area. This epidemic is now apparently well under control, not over 40 suspected cases having been reported on any single day since 6 April. A check was also made on the progress of the typhus control program in Kyoto Prefecture, particularly in the cities of Kobe, Nishinomiya and Amagasaki. A third area dusting program has been completed in the above areas and a consistent reduction in the number of reported cases is to be expected. The full effect of the program, however, will probably not be felt for at least

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another week. A separate memorandum will be submitted concerning the above trip.

A conference was held with representatives of the Eighth Army Surgeon's Office, members of the Typhus Commission and interested Military Government Officers, concerning the control of typhus fever in Kunagawa Prefecture. A satisfactory program of civilian typhus control has been set up in the prefecture and five medical officers and 100 enlisted men are being detailed to assist the local Military Government Company in the supervision of the program.

Outbreaks of cholera have been reported on several SCAJAP Liberty ships bringing repatriates from south China (Canton) to Japan. At the present time all of the cases and suspects are concentrated at the port of Uraga. Sasebo, however, has also been designated to receive cholera patients. It is contemplated that all ships carrying cholera patients and all suspects will be handled at these two ports.

A visit was made to the port of Uraga in company with the Port Quarantine Officer, this Section, and Dr. Yamaguchi, Chief of the Quarantine Section of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. In the short time available during this visit the quarantine area for suspects was selected, plans were made for the isolation and treatment of further cases and consultation was held with the laboratory director concerning additional supplies and personnel which would be needed there.

A conference was held on 13 April which was attended by representatives of the Chief Surgeon's Office, AFPAC; Surgeon's Office, Eighth Army; Surgeon's Office, Fifth Air Force; Natural Resources Section and this Section, on the subject of insect control, with particular emphasis on spraying by means of airplane. Concurrence of Natural Resources Section was obtained on the spraying of a number of metropolitan and urban areas where troops are concentrated and final plans were

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formulated for submission to the Chief of Staff. At this same meeting, final plans were also made for the insect and rodent control school which will be held at Kyoto during the week of 22 April for Military Government Medical and Sanitary Officers and for Japanese prefectural officers.

Sanitary Engineering

A conference was held on mosquito and other insect control with the Virus Commission, officers from the Chief Surgeon's Office, Fifth Air Force Surgeon's Office, Eighth Army Surgeon's Office, Malaria Survey and Control Units, and Natural Resources Section. Proposed plans for airplane dusting and the effect on food production were discussed. Natural Resources Section reported favorably on most areas under consideration for central and southern Honshu and Kyushu. The proposed program for the insect control training school to be held in Kyoto from 22 April to 27 April was reviewed. Final arrangements were made for instructors and supplies.

At a conference with the Virus Commission, Supply Division of this Section, Import and Export Division of the Economic and Scientific Section, Agricultural Division of Natural Resources Section, and Japanese officials concerned, Japanese supplies on hand and that can be produced were discussed. Further information is to be obtained on emulsifying agents for use with pyrethrum.

Laboratory Activities

Transmission of Cholera through sea food: Reference to Japanese sources of information disclosed the recognized role in Japan of sea food obtained from contaminated waters in the spread of cholera. A large epidemic of cholera occurred in Tokyo in 1922, largely from that source. Responsible officials in the Welfare Ministry have already taken action to curtail the spread of cholera from shore

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areas surrounding repatriation ports in which ships reporting cases of the disease are anchored, and have warned the population against the dangers of eating inadequately cooked fish.

Clinical Diagnosis of Typhus Fever: A short talk was given before a group of medical corps officers participating in the communicable disease program under SCAP. In the clinical diagnosis of typhus fever, the importance epidemiologically of recognition of milk ambulatory cases was stressed, especially in children. The concept of typhus as a form of diffuse vascular disease was re-emphasized and the possibility was mentioned of making its diagnosis in case of uncertainty by careful study of the pulse.

Reform of Medical Education: Several conferences were held with various committees of the Council on Medical Education and considerable progress was made toward establishing a national licensure examination administration, standards for medical curriculum, medical school facilities, hospital facilities for internship, and development of a postgraduate program for practicing physicians.

Nutrition Service

A conference was held with Professor K. Simoda, Director, Metropolitan Institute, Domestic Science, Osaka, with regard to nutrition investigations conducted in the Institute. Four studies on the effect of 20 or 30 percent reductions in caloric intake showed an initial rather heavy loss in body weight with subsequent lower losses. Body weight losses for 28-day periods were of the order of 1.5 kilograms. Considerable work has been done in the Institute on the losses in the vitamin content in preparation, preservation and storage of food.

Education Film

Plans were outlined for an education film or set of slides on food and nutrition for instruction in attaining an adequate dietary.

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Consumption of Food in Prisons

Reviewed the quantities of food consumed in Sugamo Prison, Tokyo. Suggested to S-4 the procedure for nutritional accounting in prison operation.

Nutrition Surveys

A conference was had with Dr. T. Oiso, Ministry of Health, Imperial Japanese Government, on the plans for nutrition surveys in May. Dr. Oiso is now indoctrinating those concerned with the surveys at the prefectural level with regard to the techniques for reducing the food consumption data to quantities of foods as well as nutrients. A meeting with the Nutrition Committee of the Japanese Government was arranged for 15 May 1946. Data on the physical examinations of the population will be available 3 May. There has been delay in compilation and reproduction of the report. A special request was conveyed to the Nutrition Consultant to review the progress of the surveys in May.

Vital Statistics

A detailed plan for the complete reorganization of the vital statistics system of Japan was submitted to SCAP by the Japanese Government in response to directive (SCAPIN 811). This plan, which was worked out in cooperation with the Public Health and Welfare Section, provides for extensive changes in basic registration laws and in operating procedures throughout the country. To make new procedures effective, it will be necessary to print and distribute new forms and instructions, and to re-instruct some 10,000 local clerks and officials in the revised methods. The plan has now been approved by SCAP and the Japanese Government has been instructed to put the new methods into operation (SCAPIN 975-A).

The new system for vital statistics has two distinct parts. Under one part of the plan, there will be collected monthly crude birth, death, infant death, still-

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birth, marriage and divorce rates. These rates will be available for each city and prefecture and will be collected so promptly that complete national figures will be compiled with a delay of only about four weeks.

The second part of the plan makes it possible to analyze vital events in complete detail. Factors such as age, cause of death, place of residence, etc., will be available. Such data will be collected on a somewhat slower schedule. According to the facilities and personnel available, these detailed statistics will be collected either for the country as a whole or on the basis of a scientifically designed sample.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

A tour of several national and private hospitals reveals there still is an unequal distribution of supplies between the two types of hospitals but that this discrepancy is being gradually corrected. The proportion of civilians now being admitted to former Army and Navy hospitals is increasing.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

Copies of the following reports have been recieved from the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and are on file in this office:

- a. The Standard Curriculum for Public Health Nurses Training Schools, 1946.
- b. The Curriculum for Nursing Training of Japan Medical Treatment Cooperation (two year course).
- c. The Curriculum of Keio University Nursing Training School (one year course).
- d. The Curriculum of Keio University Midwife Training (one year course).

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- e. Designated Regulations of Public Health Nurses Training School (#346 Instructions of Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs issued in June 1945 - Reformed No. 62 Instruction of Ministry of Health and Social Affairs issued in February 1946)
- f. Necessary Factors for the License of Clinical Nurses, Public Health Nurses, and Midwives, 28

Education

The second meeting of the Educational Council for nurses was held 11 April 1946. Training school curricula, the request for short refresher courses for nurse instructors, and demonstration school in Tokyo were discussed.

A Committee was appointed to study the curriculum and the needs. Results and suggested plans will be submitted. It was decided to institute a refresher course at once, in order to acquaint the head nurses with methods of teaching. A sub-committee was appointed which met and planned a course of study for this group. The course which is to begin in May, will cover 114 hours, with classes twice a week, for five hours a day. American nurses have been requested to help in this program. The Civil Information and Education and Public Health and Welfare Section of GHQ, SCAP; Welfare and Educational Ministry; and the Japanese Red Cross, St. Lukes Hospital, have been consulted in connection with this program.

The Demonstration School, including the merging of St. Lukes' students with Red Cross students, and the faculties of both schools participating in the program is now under discussion. The entire committee voted for the establishment of a Demonstration School in Tokyo in which a model training program could be carried out with full supervision of nurses' practical work on the wards. No decision on this question has been reached.

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Surveys

Survey of Kanagawa Prefecture is being continued. Special forms have been prepared for this survey and are on file.

Personnel

Miss Ella Sharrocks, civilian nurse arrived from the states and is being assigned to XXIV Corps, Korea, for duty.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Summary of Field Trip

A representative of the Veterinary Affairs Division returned from an investigation of the death loss of horses and a survey of Japanese veterinary affairs in Okita prefecture.

Chronic equine infectious anemia aggravated by winter hardships has been temporarily named the cause of death of many horses in Okita prefecture. Investigation by two Japanese veterinarians is still in progress. The death rate at this time has decreased and no further action is deemed necessary.

The prevailing animal diseases are those of horses. There is an acute shortage of medicines, though this situation was slightly relieved by the distribution of former military supplies. Meat and dairy inspection exist, but it is not too efficiently practiced. Reliable statistical data is being accumulated and proper reports are being rendered.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report - The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported that no new outbreaks of communicable animal disease occurred during the week.

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Meat Inspection Report - The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Veterinary Hygiene Section, has submitted the following report of Meat Inspection activities for the month of February 1946 (46 prefectures).

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	21,508	533	55	2,626	36,932
<u>Ante Mortem</u>					
Condemned	1	0	0	0	0
<u>Post Mortem</u>					
Totally condemned	11	0	0	0	5
Partially condemned	255	6	0	16	247
Viscera condemned	2,822	34	0	638	415

Dairy Inspection Report - The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Sanitary Bureau, Veterinary Hygiene Section, submitted the following Dairy Inspection Report for the month of January 1946 (44 prefectures).

Special Milk

Milk samples examined	132
Over bacterial standard	1
Under butterfat standard	0
Farm Inspections	27

Ordinary Milk

Milk samples examined	11,981
Over bacterial standard	547
Under butterfat standard	2,831
Farm Inspections	71,775

Goat Milk

Milk samples examined	52
Over bacterial standard	5
Under butterfat standard	5
Farm Inspections	53

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

During the month of March, 203 dentists were re-established in practice. In the same period, 15 dentists died. There remains 2,947 who are not practicing because of shortage of equipment and housing.

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SECTION VII

SUPPLY

Narcotics

On 8 April 1946, this section received an interim report on the Keoun Maru opium case from the Criminal Affairs Section, Ministry of Justice. A conference was had with Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Home Affairs officials on 11 April to discuss the case and its prosecution in Japanese courts. It was emphasized to the officials that no one had been promised immunity in this case and that energetic efforts should be made to obtain evidence and prosecute everyone, including high officials, criminally involved in the opium smuggling case.

On 11 April, Japanese Government officials were told to submit informally a plan for the transfer of former Japanese military narcotic stocks from the custody of United States Forces at the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama, to approved wholesale drug houses.

In order to establish an import program of narcotics for the legitimate medical needs of Japan, taking into account the present civilian and former Japanese military stocks of narcotics, the Japanese Government will submit informally within ten days for adjustment an estimate of narcotic requirements for the balance of 1946 and for 1947.

Completed annual and quarterly forms required by the Permanent Central Opium Board for world control of narcotics have been received from the Japanese Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs and have been forwarded to the War Department for the attention of the Bureau of Narcotics.

Vaccines

Smallpox vaccine production during January, February and March totaled 96,102,000 doses. Sufficient quantities have been distributed to 35 prefectures for vaccination of the entire population. One hundred percent distribution will

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be made to the remaining prefectures in the near future.

The cholera vaccine program now being set up calls for production of 100,000,000 cc of crude vaccine at the earliest possible date.

An additional increment of 35,000 vials of typhus vaccine has been made available to the Japanese for use at quarantine stations. It is estimated this amount will cover repatriation needs through 15 May. Due to lack of Japanese refrigerating facilities deliveries will be made in three phases.

Production

Production quota for X-Ray film has been increased from 15,000 square meters per month to 25,000. Steps are being taken to determine requirements for developing and fixing powders and increase production accordingly.

Continued efforts were made to provide a supply of DDT dusting powder by utilizing Japanese production facilities. DDT concentrate has been made available to several manufacturing establishments and assistance has been given in securing a supply of talcum to be used as a diluent. So far, the Japanese have not demonstrated the ability to produce sizable quantities of dusting powder. The plant which estimated production capacity as ten (10) tons a day is producing approximately three (3) tons. Due to the urgent need for dusting powder, an officer from the Supply Division has been detailed to assume supervision of the plant operation.

Penicillin produced by two (2) Japanese firms has been approved for distribution. Strict controls have been placed over production and distribution to insure that quality standards as set up by representatives of Public Health and Welfare Section are maintained and that distribution is made on an equitable basis.

SECTION VIII

DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 053 (12 Apr 46)PH, (SCAPIN 975-A), subject: "Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics". The above was an administrative memorandum approving the plan sub-

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mitted under the requirements of (SCAPIN 811) 14 March 1946.

AG 370.05 (13 April 46)PH, (SCAPIN 989-A), subject: "Non-compliance with Existing Directives, Resulting in Unsanitary Conditions Aboard Repatriation Ships". The above was an administrative memorandum issued, with surveillance, for non-compliance with directive (SCAPIN 822) 16 March 1946, subject: "Repatriation".

McClure
CRAWFORD F. SAMS,

Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

7 Incls:

- #1 - Memo to IJG (SCAPIN 975-A), AG 053 (12 Apr 46)PH.
- #2 - Memo to IJG (SCAPIN 989-A), AG 370.05 (13 Apr 46)PH.
- #3 - Memo to SCAPIN 229, 13 Apr 46.
- #4 - Memo to SCAPIN 822, 13 Apr 46.
- #5 - Summary Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for five week period ending 30 March 1946.
- #6 - Weekly Summary Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for period ending 30 March 1946.
- #7 - Weekly Summary of Venereal Diseases in Japan for period ending 23 March 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 053 (12 Apr 46)PH
(SCAPIN 975-A)

APD 500
12 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

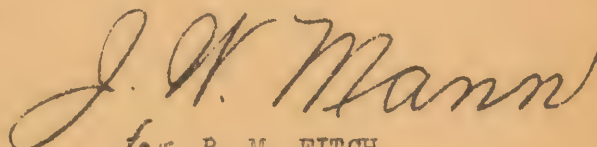
SUBJECT : Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics.

1. The plan submitted by the Imperial Japanese Government for the collection of vital statistics (C.L.O. No. 1556 PP. 4 April 1946) is approved.

2. The Japanese Government is directed to take immediate steps to put the plan into operation, to provide adequate personnel in national and local offices to administer the plan, and to proceed with such changes and improvements in the statistical system and organization as are necessary to obtain efficient operation of the plan.

3. As developed, details of the program regarding types of tabulation, use of complete or sampling methods, etc., will be reviewed by Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:


for B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APD 500
13 April 1946

AG 370.05 (13 Apr 46)PH
(SCAPIN -989-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Non-Compliance with Existing Directives, Resulting in
Unsanitary Conditions Aboard Repatriation Ships.

1. Reference is made to paragraph 1d Annex IV and paragraph 2 Annex V to Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 370.05 (16 Mar 46)GC (SCAPIN - 822) dated 16 March 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

2. General Headquarters, SCAP, has information of non-compliance with directives mentioned in paragraph 1 above. Specific defects are that on some repatriation ships:

- a. Doctors are either unqualified, negligent or uninstructed in the proper performance of their duties aboard ship.
- b. There are insufficient medical aid men to assist in maintaining an efficient medical service.
- c. Sick bay is in an unsanitary condition.
- d. Totally inadequate medical supplies are being furnished.
- e. Families of patients are permitted to live in sick bay area.
- f. There is insufficient supply of bedding to equip sick bay.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will take immediate steps to correct these defects, institute a procedure which will prevent re-occurrence on all repatriation ships by assuring that assigned medical personnel are instructed in the proper conduct of standard recognized medical methods aboard ships and that sufficient supplies are aboard to accomplish this purpose.

4. A written report of the measures taken will be rendered to GHQ, SCAP, not later than 20 April 1946.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

J. W. Mann

for B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 441.1 (13 Apr 46)PH

APD 580
13 April 1946

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to memorandum Number (SCAPIN 229), File AG 441.1 (2 Nov 45)PH, GHQ, SCAP, 2 November 1945, subject: "Disposition of Heroin in Japan", to the Imperial Japanese Government.

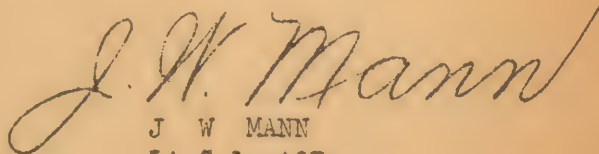
1. With reference to memorandum number (SCAPIN 229), GHQ, SCAP, to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 2 November 1945, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The memorandum prohibits the possession, use, sale, purchase, gift, receipt, distribution or transportation of heroin or any salt, compound, preparation or combination thereof and orders all heroin in Japan delivered into the custody of United States Forces, place and date of delivery to be as designated by the appropriate Army Commanders.

3. In a letter from GHQ, SCAP, File AG 441.1 (2 Nov 45)PH, subject: "Security of Certain Narcotic Products in Japan", United States Forces were directed to take custody of and destroy this heroin after appropriate records had been made for forwarding to GHQ, SCAP. Reports received to date indicate only twenty prefectures have delivered the heroin to appropriate Army Commanders. It is considered sufficient time has elapsed for the accomplishment of the objective of the directive. Action is desired to expedite delivery of the heroin to the custody of United States Forces in the remaining prefectures.

4. Command instructions will follow through command channels pertaining to the execution of surveillance. The following procedure is suggested:

- a. Determine that prefectural authorities are cognizant of directive, and have confiscated and collected all heroin in each prefecture.
- b. Establish liaison between prefectural officials and tactical units to facilitate delivery of the heroin.
- c. Determine that all heroin has been taken into custody by United States Forces.
- d. Advise GHQ, SCAP of any corrective action that should be taken at the national level.



J W MANN
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN/229)
less Imperial Japanese Government.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AGO 500
13 April 1946

AG 370.05 (13 April 46)PH

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive
Number (SCAPIN - 822) 16 March 1946, subject: "Repatriation."

1. Instances have been noted of repatriation ships having been inadequately staffed with qualified medical personnel, and furnished insufficient medical supplies to perform properly the required medical functions.

2. Due to the danger of increased contagious and infectious diseases in crowded ships during the summer months, strict vigilance must be maintained by all concerned to prevent unsanitary conditions arising.

3. Japanese medical personnel on repatriation ships should be instructed to:

- a. Maintain personnel on duty in the sick bay 24 hours daily.
- b. Maintain definite hours of sick call.
- c. Make daily inspection of steerage; spot checking passengers and baggage for disease and vermin.
- d. Make daily inspection of food and water and the utensils and personnel utilized in its preparation.
- e. Assure adequate ventilation.
- f. Destroy all rodents and vermin.
- g. Isolate contagious patients.
- h. Disinfect former bedding and clothing of patient.
- i. Disinfect room from which patient was removed.

4. Repatriation ships upon arrival at port should be boarded and a check made for evidences of non-compliance. If personnel of Allied Forces made the voyage they should be queried regarding non-compliance.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN - 822)
less Imperial Japanese Government.

J. W. Mann
J W MANN
Lt Col, AGD,
Asst Adj Gen

Inclosure Nos. 5 - 7 missing

